CONGRESS TOLD OF PATROL OF THE **MEXICAN BORDER**

(Continued from First Page).

United States for the fiscal year ending

gain of \$300,000,000 over those of the and again asks Congress to grant a subbe built up.

Foreign Relations Discussed in Message Sent to Congress

The text of the message follows:

To the Senate and House of Representa-The relations of the United States with past twelve months upon a basis of the occupy the troops and their officers to reach them and thus avoid casualty. I usual good will and friendly intercourse.

recognition of the manifold benefits to terms of which were designed, as exto extend the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration adopted in our present treaties with those governments. To United States, Great Britain negotiated gressional orders to protect them, with an important modification in its alliance with Japan, and the French government also expedited the negotiations with signal good will. The new treaties have been submitted to the Senate and are awaiting its advice and consent to their ratification. All the essentials of these receive prompt and favorable action.

Claim of Alsop & Co. Settled.

American claim of Alsop & Co. against the government of Chile was finally dismajesty George V, to whom, as amiable By that time we may expect that either red for determination. His majesty made an award of nearly \$1,000,000 to the claimants, which was promptly paid by Chile. The settlement of this controversy has happily eliminated from the relations between the Republic of Chile and the United States the only question which for two decades had given the two foreign offices any serious concern and makes possible the unobstructed development of the relations of friendship which it has been the aim of this government in every possible way to further and cultivate.

and Haiti.

spirit of concillation, I am happy to adwhich menaced the peace between Panand the Dominican Republic

Since the date of their independence Colombia and Costa Rica had been seeking a solution of a boundary dispute. which came as a heritage from Colombia to the new Republic of Panama, upon its beginning life as an independent nation. Although the disputants had submitted this question for decision to the President of France under the terms of an arbitraprovisions of the award rendered had been a matter of serious disagreement between the two countries, both contend ing for widely different lines even under the terms of the decision. Subsequently and since 1903 this boundary question had been the subject of fruitless diplomatic negotiations between the parties. In January, 1910, at the request of both governments the agents representing them met in conference at the Department of State and subsequently concluded a protocol submitting this long-pending controversy to the arbitral judgment of the Chief Justice of the United States, who consented to act in this capacity. A poundary commission, according to the international agreement, has now been anpointed, and it is expected that the arguments will shortly proceed, and that this long-standing dispute will be honorably and satisfactority terminated. Again, a few months ago it appeared that the Dominican Republic and Haiti were about to enter upon hostilities because of complications growing out of an acrimonious boundary dispute which the efforts of many years had failed to solve. The government of the United States, by a friendly interposition of good offices. succeeded in prevailing upon the parties to place their reliance upon some form pacific settlement. Accordingly, on the friendly suggestion of this government, ne two governments empowered commis sieners to meet at Washington in confer-

travion of the boundary controversy. Chamizal Arbitration.

ary question with Mexico was unfor-

LATIN AMERICA.

shou'd prove possible.

During the past year the Republic of its independence. The where the cordial reception and generous and the sovereignty of a friendly state, hospitality shown it were most gratifying are due to our nationals abroad.

country and the United States.

Mexico. United States, in its desire to secure a be order and adequate protection." the so-called neutrality statutes of the On the 6th of March last, in the absence of the Secretary of State, I had a personal interview with Mr. Wilson, the amcal than the press dispatches disclosed; the Governor of Arizona in sympathy with the insurrection; that a these casualties on tomorrow, and while general explosion was probable at any the federals seem disposed to keep their

Army Division Assembled.

division of full strength at San Antonio, Tex., a brigade of three regiments at Galveston, a brigade of infantry in the Los Angeles district of southern California, together with a squadron of bat-Galveston, and a small squadron of ships at San Diego. At the same time, through our representative at the City of Mexico, I expressed to President Diaz the hope that no apprehensions might result from unfounded conjectures as to these military maneuvers, and assured him that had no significance which should cause concern to his government. The mobilization was effected with great

promptness, and on the 15th of March, through the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, in a letter adiressed to the chief of staff, I issued the following instructions: "It seems my duty as commander-in-chief to place troops in sufficient number, June 30, 1911, were over \$2,000,000,000, a where, if Congress shall direct that they enter Mexico to save American lives and President Taft says there is a crying property, an effective movement may be

promptly made. Meantime, the movement of the troops to Texas and elsewhere near the boundary, accompanied with sincere assurances of the utmost good-will toward the present Mexican government and with larger and more frequent patrols along the border to prevent insurrectionary expeditions from American soil, will hold up the hands of the existing government and will have a healthy moral effect to prevent attacks upon Americans and their property in any subsequent general internecine strife. Again, the sudden mobilization of a division of troops has been a great test of our army and full of useful instruction, while the maneuvers that are thus made possible can great advantage

"The assumption by the press that The year just passed marks an impor- of course gratuitous, because I seriously movement on the part of the doubt whether I have such authority unpowers for broader arbitration. In the der any circumstances, and if I had I would not exercise it without express congressional approval. Indeed, as you mankind in the extension of the policy of know, I have already declined, without the settlement of international disputes Mexican consent, to order a troop of by arbitration rather than by war, and in cavalry to protect the breakwater we are response to a widespread demand for an constructing just across the border in advance in that direction on the part of Mexico at the mouth of the Colorado the people of the United States and of river to save the Imperial valley, although Great Britain and of France, new arbi- the insurrectos had scattered the Mexitration treaties were negotiated last can troops and were taking our horses spring with Great Britain and France, the and supplies and frightening our workmen away. My determined purpose, howpressed in the preamble of these treaties, ever, is to be in a position so that when danger to American lives and property in Mexico threatens and the existing government is rendered helpless by the in surrection! I can promptly execute con-

Points of Especial Importance.

"Meantime, I send you this letter, through the Secretary, to call your attention to some things in connection with important treaties have long been known, the presence of the division in the southand it is my earnest hope that they will west which have doubtless occurred to you, but which I wish to emphasize. "In the first place, I want to make the nobilization a first-class training for the I am glad to report that July 5 last the army, and I wish you would give your time and that of the War College to advising and carrying out maneuvers of a useful character, and plan to continue to posed of by the decision of his Britannic do this during the next three months. compositeur, the matter had been refer- Ambassador Wilson's fears will have been realized and chaos and its consequences then be returned to their posts, I understood from you in Washington that Gen. Aleshire said that you could probably meet all the additional expense of this whole movement out of the present appropriations if the troops continue in Texas for three months. I sincerely hope this is so. I observe from the newspapers that you have no blank cartridges, but Panama and Costa Rica-Colombia presume that this is an error, or that will be easy to procure those for use soon as your maneuvers begin. "Second. Texas is a state ordinarily In further illustration of the practical peaceful, but you cannot put 20,000

and beneficial application of the principle troops into it without running some risk of arbitration and the underlying broad of a collision between the people of the state, and especially the Mexicans who live in Texas near the border and who vert to the part of the United States in sympathize with the insurrectos, and the facilitating amicable settlement of disputes | federal soldiers. For that reason I beg you to be as careful as you can to pre ama and Costa Rica and between Haiti vent friction of any kind. We were able in Cuba, with the army of pacification there of something more than 5,000 troops, to maintain them for a year without any ent policy which this administration has trouble, and I hope you can do the same thing in Texas. Please give your attention to this, and advise all the officers in ommand of the necessity for very great ircumspection in this regard. "Third. One of the great troubles he concentration of troops is the danger

tion treaty, the exact interpretation of of disease, and I suppose that you have preventing and, if necessary, for stamping out epidemics. That is so much a against the Diaz government resulting in part of a campaign that it hardly seems necessary for me to call attention to it. 'Finally, I wish you to examine the question of the patrol of the border and aid of that uprising. put as many troops on that work as is practicable, and more than are now en-spect of the recognition of constituted gaged in it, in order to prevent the use of authority in Mexico therefore is clear. our borderland for the carrying on of the insurrection. I have given assurances to the Mexican ambassador on this point.

"I sincerely hope that this experience will always be remembered by the army and navy as a useful means of education. and I should be greatly disappointed if it resulted in any injury or disaster to our forces from any cause. I have taken a good deal of responsibility in ordering this mobilization, but I am ready to and this country, and I again earnestly answer for it if only you and those under you use the utmost care to avoid the difficulties which I have pointed out. "You may have a copy of this letter made and left with Gen. Carter and such to enter upon an era of genuine economic other generals in command as you may national development. The government wise and necessary to guide them in their course, but to be regarded as

Apprehensions Groundless.

ence at the State Department in order to tary force in Texas proved groundless; no arrange the terms of submission to arbi- disturbances occurred; the conduct of the legislation of the legislation of Nicoscaping troops was exemplary and the public re- has also decided to engage an American ception and treatment of them was all citizen as collector general of customs. that could have been desired, and this The claims commission on which the notwithstanding the presence of a large services of two American citizens have number of Mexican refugees in the bor- been sought and the work of the Ameri-

forts on the part of both governments received from Ambassador Wilson, who the prosperity, commerce and peace of which its importance commands it is had returned to Mexico, confirming the the republic. In considering the ratificafelt that an early practical adjustment view that the massing of American troops tion of the conventions with Nicaragua in the neighborhood had had good ef- and Honduras, there rests with the fect. By dispatch of April 3, 1911, the United States the heavy responsibility ambassador said:

tion here and the chaos that would en- the republics concerned to still deeper sue should the constitutional authorities submergence in bankruptcy, revolution of be eventually overthrown, thus greatly and national jeopardy. Venezuela celebrated the one hundredth increasing the danger to which American confirm the wisdom of the President in taking those military precautions which, special embassy to Caracas, making every allowance for the dignity

as a further proof of the good relations "Charged as I am, with the responsiand friendship existing between that bility of safeguarding these lives and property. I am bound to say to the deon the frontier have produced an efreceived attention from this government only guaranties for the safety of our nabecause of the exceedingly delicate and tionals and their property. If it should difficult situation created along our south- eventuate that conditions here require ern border and the necessity for taking and Congress, sporadic attacks might be measures properly to safeguard Ameri- made upon the lives and property of

proper observance and enforcement of Americans Hit by Mexican Bullets.

federal government, issued directions to The insurrection continued and resultthe appropriate officers to exercise a dili- ed in engagements between the regular known as the Bureau of American Rested, there was no official recognition of instances bullets from the contending during the past year enlarged its practical belligerency involving the technical neu-forces struck American citizens engaged work as an international organization, trality obligations of international law. in their lawful occupations on American and continues to prove its usefulness as

bassador of the United States to Mexico, these invasions of American rights to the and her sister American republics. in which he reported to me that the con- Mexican authorities. On April 17, 1911, ditions in Mexico were much more criti- I received the following telegram from

that President Diaz was on a volcano of "As a result of today's fighting across popular uprising; that the small out the international line, but within gunbreaks which had occurred were only shot range of the heart of Douglas, five

las unless the town be vacated. San anything be done to relieve situation, now

After a conference with the Secretary of State the following telegram was sent to Gov. Sloan on April 18, 1911, and made

"Your dispatch received. Have made urgent demand upon Mexican government to issue instructions to prevent firing across border by Mexican federal troops, and am awaiting reply. Meantime I have sent direct warning to the Mexican and insurgent forces near Douglas. I infer from your dispatch that both parties attempt to heed the warning, but that in the strain and exigency of the contest wild bullets still find their way into Douglas. The situation might justify me it ordering our troops to cross the border and attempt to stop the fighting, or to fire upon both combatants from the American side. But if I take this step I must face the possibility of resistance and greater bloodshed, and also the danger of having our motives misconstrued and misrepresented, and of thus inflaming Mexican popular indignation against many thousand Americans now in Mexi-

co and jeopardizing their lives and property. The pressure for general intervention under such conditions it might not be practicable to resist. It is impossible to foresee or reckon the consequences of such a course, and we must use the greatest self-restraint to avoid it. Pending my urgent representation to the Mexican government I cannot, therefore, order the troops at Douglas to cross the border, but I must ask you and the local authorities, in case the same danger recurs, to direct the people of Douglas to place themselves where bullets cannot am loath to endanger Americans in Mexico, where they are necessarily exposed, contemplate intervention on Mexicon soil by taking a radical step to prevent injury to protect American lives or property is to Americans on our side of the border,

who can avoid it by a temporary incon-I am glad to say that no further invasion of American rights of any substantial character occurred. The presence of a large military and naval force available for prompt action. near the Mexican border, proved to be most fortunate under the somewhat trying conditions presented by this invasion of American rights. Had no movement theretofore taken place, and because of these events it had been necessary then o bring about the mobilization, it must On the have had sinister significance. other hand, the presence of the troops before and at the time of the unfortunate cilling and wounding of American citizens at Douglas made clear that the restraint exercised by our government in regard to this occurrence was not due to lack of force or power to deal with promptly and aggressively, but was due to a real desire to use every means possible to avoid direct intervention in he affairs of our neighbor, whose friendship we valued and were most anxious to

Effect of American Restraint.

The policy and action of this government were based upon an earnest friendliness for the Mexican people as a whole, that this attitude of strict impartiality as to all factions in Mexico and of sincere friendship for the neighboring naion, without regard for party allegiance, has been generally recognized and has resulted in an even closer and more sym pathetic understanding between the two republics and a warmer regard one for the other. Action to suppress violence Mexican republic was of peculiar interest to this government, in that it concerned the safeguarding of American life and property in that country. The government of the United States had occasion to accord permission for the passage of a body of Mexican rurales through Douglas, Ariz., to Tia Juana, Mexico, for the suppression of general lawlessness which had for some time existed in the region of northern Lower California. On May 25, 1911, President Diaz resigned, Senor de la Barra was chosen provisional presi-Elections for president and vice president were thereafter held throughout the republic, and Senor Francisco I Madero was formally declared elected October 15 to the chief magistracy. On November 6 President Madero entered ipon the duties of his office. Since the inauguration of President Madero a plot has been unearthed against the present government, to begin a new insurrection. Pursuing the same adopted from the beginning, it directed an investigation into the conspiracy charged, and this investigation has re sulted in the indictment of Gen. Bernardo Reyes and others and the seizure of a number of officers and men and horses and accouterments assembled upon the soil of Texas for the purpose of in adopted the most modern methods for the vading Mexico. Similar proceedings had been taken during the insurrection

The record of this government in re

the indictment and prosecution of per-

sons found to be engaged in violating the

neutrality laws of the United States in

Central America. As to the situation in Central America. have taken occasion in the past to emphasize most strongly the importance that should be attributed to the consumecommend that the necessary advice and consent of the Senate be accorded to these treaties, which will make it possible for these Central American republics of Nicaragua, which has already taken found it necessary, pending the exchange of final ratifications, to enter into negotia connection with this temporary loan and in the hope of consummating, through the ultimate operation of the convention. eration, the government of Nicaragua

can financial adviser should accomplish From time to time communications were a lasting good of inestimable benefit to of the fact that their rejection here might "The continuing gravity of the situa- destroy the progress made and consign

Our relations with the republic of Panobligations and the vast interests created by the canal, have continued in the usual

Pan American Union.

The Pan American Union, formerly an agency for the mutual development of by the war. commerce, better acquaintance and closer intercourse between the United States

THE FAR EAST.

The Chinese Loans.

Legislation Urged by President.

The enactment of a law providing for the fulfillment of obligations assumed by the United States in connection with the settlement of the fur-seal controversy; the passage of a law to forbid the carriage of opium and other "habit-forming drugs" in interstate commerce; the formation of a central organization in the nature of a national chamber of commerce that would keep all such organizations in touch with commercial developments abroad, and the enactment into law of executive regulations providing for advancement in the diplomatic and consular service upon a merit basis instead of through political preferment.

Amendment of the tariff act so that its maximum and minimum features, designed to prevent undue discriminations against American commerce, could be graduated to meet varying degrees of discrimination such as have been encouraged since the present law was passed.

Hunan and Hupeh, reserving for their gently in opening up the markets of nationals the privilege of engineering the Turkey and the adjacent countries to our construction of the lines and of furnishing the materials required for the work. After negotiations with the governments merce of the near east is the recent visit and groups concerned an agreement was of a large party of American merchants whereby American, British, and manufacturers to central and eastern French and German nationals should par- Europe, where they were entertained by ticipate upon equal terms in this important and useful undertaking. Thereupon the financial groups, supported by their respective governments, began negotiawhich cannot but lead to closer and tions with the Chinese government which greater commercial interchange. Coronation of King George V.

terminated in a loan to China of \$30,000,-000, with the privilege of increasing the amount to \$50,000,000. The co-operative construction of these trunk lines should be of immense advantage, materially and otherwise, to China, and should greatly facilitate the development of the bountiful resources of the empire. On the other hand, a large portion of these funds is to be expended for materials, American dial welcome extended to this governproducts having equal preference with those of the other three lending nations, and as the contract provides for branches ther emphasized the strong bonds of and extensions subsequently to be built friendship happily existing between the on the same terms, the opportunities for two nations. American materials will reach consider-Knowing the interest of the United

States government in the reform of the Chinese currency, the Chinese governassistance of the American government to procure funds with which to accomplish that all-important reform. In the was combined with the proposed currency ments in Manchuria, the two loans aggregating the sum of \$50,000,000. While this was originally to be solely an American enterprise, the American government, consistently with its desire to secure a sympathetic and practical co-operation of the great powers toward maintaining the principal of equality of opportunity and the administrative integrity of China, urged the Chinese government to admit to participation in the currency loan the associates of the Amerian group in the Hukuang loan. While of mmense importance in itself, the reform contemplated in making this loan is but oreliminary to other and more compreensive fiscal reforms which will be of incalculable benefit to China and foreign nterests alike, since they will strengthen

development of international trade.

Neutral Financial Adviser. When these negotiations were begun posed the nomination of a neutral ad- these claims to arbitration. viser, which was agreed to by China and the other governments concerned. Sepof the Dutch Java Bank and a financier of wide experience in the orient, was recthe post of monetary adviser Especially important at the when the ancient Chinese empire is shak-

en by civil war incidental to its awakenreferred to above and the general sympathy of view among all the powers interested in the far east. While safeguarding the interests of our nationals, his government is using its best efforts n continuance of its traditional policy of sympathy and friendship toward the Chinese empire and its people, with the conident hope for their economic and administrative development, and with the constant disposition to contribute to their welfare in all proper ways consistent etween contending factions.

with an attitude of strict impartiality as For the first time in the history of the two countries a Chinese cruiser, the Haichi, under the command of Admiral the officers and men were given a cordial

New Japanese Treaty. The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and interpretation of its provisions have anese government expressed an earnest desire to conduct the negotiations for a taneously with its negotiations with the other powers. There were a number of important questions involved in treaty, including the immigration of laborers, revision of the customs tariff, and a further communication to Congress on the right of Americans to hold real es- this subject. tate in Japan. The United States consented to waive all technicalities and to enter at once upon negotiations for a new treaty on the understanding that there should be a continuance throughout the life of the treaty of the same effective measures for the restriction of immigration of laborers to American territory satisfaction to both governments since The Japanese government accepted this basis of negotiation, and a new treaty was quickly concluded, resulting in a highly satisfactory settlement of the other questions referred to. A satisfactory adjustment has also been ffected of the questions growing out of he annexation of Korea by Japan. The recent visit of Admiral Count Togo o the United States as the nation's guest afforded a welcome opportunity to demonstrate the friendly feeling so happily existing between the two countries.

There has been a change of sovereign n Siam and the American minister a Bangkok was accredited in a special capacity to represent the United States at

the coronation ceremony of the new king. EUROPE AND THE NEAR EAST.

In Europe and the near east, during the past twelve-month, there has been at friendly manner, and we have been glad times considerable political unrest. The partment that our military dispositions titude of sympathetic interest in the en- months was the cause of great anxiety, fective impression on the Mexican mind the development of the rich resources of at which it need no longer be regarded The recent political events in Mexico and may, at any moment, prove to be the the country. With reference to the in- with concern. The Ottoman empire was ternal political affairs of the republic, our occupied for a period by strife in Aibania obvious concern is in the maintenance of and is now at war with Italy. In Greece public peace and constitutional order, and and the Balkan countries the disquieting more active measures by the President the fostering of the general interests cre- potentialities of this situation have been ated by the actual relations of the two more or less felt. Persia has been the countries, without the manifestation of scene of a long internal struggle. These can interests. The government of the our nations, but the ultimate result would any preference for the success of either conditions have been the cause of unthus far without direct political concern to the United States.

In the war which unhappily exists behas no direct political interest, and I gent and vigilant regard for the require- Mexican troops and the insurgents, and publics, maintained by the joint contribution took occasion at the suitable time to isments of such rules and laws. Although a condition of actual armed conflict exsteps have been taken to safeguard the personal interests of American citizens

Commerce With Near East.

In spite of the attendant economic uncertainties and detriments to commerce, the United States has gained markedly in its commercial standing with certain The past year has been marked in our of the nations of the near east. Turkey, symptomatic of the whole condition; that Americans wounded on this side of the relations with China by the conclusion of especially, is beginning to come into a very large per cent of the people were line. Everything points to repetition of two important international loans, one closer relations with the United States through the new interest of American time. in which case he feared that the agreement not to fire into Douglas, the ways, the other for the carrying out of 10,000 or more American residents in position of the insurrectionists is such the currency reform to which China was ed that foundations are being la'd for a Mexico might be assailed, and that the that when fighting occurs on the east and pledged by treaties with the United large and mutually beneficial exchange of very large American investments might southeast of the intrenchments people States, Great Britain and Japan, of which commodities between the two countries. be injured or destroyed. their lives. In my judgment radical meas-ures are needed to protect our innocent. It will be remembered that early in 1909 party of prominent merchants from a

manufact, res. Another indication of this new in erest of America in the comprominent officials and organizations of the large cities, and new bonds of friendship and understanding were established

marked the coronation of his Britannic majesty King George V. In honor of this bassy to London. The courteous and corand the people of Great Britain has fur-

Differences With Great Britain.

As the result of a determined effort the part of both Great Britain and the ment, in the autumn of 1910, sought the United States to settle all of their outcourse of the subsequent negotiations there | countries in recent years, by which nearly loan one for certain industrial develop- them of any importance have either been adjusted by agreement or arrangements made for their settlement by arbitration. A number of the unsettled questions referred to consist of pecuniary claims presented by each country against the other, and in order that as many of these claims as possible should be settled by arbitration a special agreement for that purpose was entered into between the two governments on the 18th day of August, 1910, in accordance with article II of the schedule of claims has already been agreed upon, and the special agreement, together with this schedule, received the approval of the Senate when submitted the Chinese empire and promote the rapid to it for that purpose at the last session of Congress. Negotiations between the two governments for the preparation of an additional schedule of claims are already well advanced, and it is my intenearly date. In this connection the atabsolute equality in all respects among tention of Congress is particularly called the lending nations might be scrupulously to the necessity for an appropriation to observed, the American government pro- cover the expense incurred in submitting

Presentation to Germany. In pursuance of the act of Congress approved June 23, 1910, the Secretary of Gen, von Steuben erected in Washington, for presentation to his majesty the German emperor and the German nation in been fostered by the international projects recognition of the gift of the statue of Frederick the Great made by the emperor to the people of the United States. last by representatives whom I commissioned as the special mission of this government for the purpose. The German emperor has conveyed to me by telegraph, on his own behalf and that of the German people, an expression of appreciative thanks for this action of

isting Russian regulations which may be Japan, signed in 1894, would by a strict full recognition of the rights of American citizens under this treaty. L believe that the government of Russia is addressing itself seriously to the need of changing the present practice under the treaty, ever treminated in 1911, and the Jap- and that sufficient progress has been made to warrant the continuance of those conferences in the hope that there may soon be removed any justification of the complaints of treaty violation now prevalent in this country. Christmas recess, I shall be able to make scene publications.

Liberia.

conditions found to exist in Liberia by the American commission, undertaken through the Department of State, have been concluded, and it is only necessary which had been in operation with entire for certain formalities to be arranged in securing the loan which it is hoped will place that republic on a practical financial tion 2 of the new tariff law had proved

and economic footing

Portuguese Republic. national constituent assembly, regularly elected by the vote of the Portuguese people, having June 19 last unanimously proclaimed a republican form of government, the official recognition of the government of the United

States was given to the new republic in

the afternoon of the same day.

Spitzbergen Islands. ditions existing in the Spitzbergen Islands and the adjustment of conflicting claims of American citizens and Norwegian subjects to lands in that archipelago are still

CONVENTIONS AND CONFER-ENCES.

International Prize Court.

The supplementary protocol to The deavors of our neighbor in undertaking happily appears to have reached a stage Hague convention for the establishment protect the financial interests abroad of of an international prize court, mentioned American citizens against arbitrary and our commercial and international interin my last annual message, embodying injurious treatment on the part of foreign stipulations providing for an alternative procedure which would remove the constitutional objection to that part of The maximum tariff of the United States Hague convention which provides that should embrace within its purview the there may be an appeal to the proposed court from the decisions of national courts has received the signature of the governments parties to the original convention and has been ratified by the govtween Italy and Turkey this government | ernment of the United States together with the prize court convention. The deposit of the ratifications with the government of the Netherlands awaits ac- of American trade. It was noteworthy as tion by the powers on the declaration marking the highest record of exports of signed at London February 23, 1909, of American products to foreign countries, the rules of international law to be rec- the valuation being in excess of \$2,000,and organizations in so far as affected ognized within the meaning of article 7 000,000. These exports showed a gain of The Hague convention for the estab- over the preceding year of more than

Fur Seal Treaty. The fur seal controversy, which for

lishment of an international prize court.

nearly twenty-five years has been the source of serious friction between the After a conference with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, thought it wise to assemble an army of the Navy, thought it wise to assemble an army of the Navy, thought it wise to assemble an army of the Navy, the secretary of the Navy, thought it wise to assemble an army of the Navy, the secretary of the Navy, the secretary of the Navy, thought it wise to assemble an army of the Navy, the secretary of t

will it result in preserving the fur seal herds of the north Pacific ocean and restoring them to their former value for the purtion of which seemed to be the total destruction of the fur seals. In another aspect, also, this convention is of importance in that it furnishes an illustration of the feasibility of securing a general international game law for the protection of other mammals of the sea, the preservation of which is of importance to all the nations of the world.

Legislation Necessary.

The attention of Congress is especially called to the necessity for legislation on the part of the United States for the purpose of fulfilling the obligations assumed under this convention, to which the Senate gave its advice and consent on the 4th day of July last.

Protection of Industrial Property.

Property, which, under the authority of Congress, convened at Washington on May 16, 1911, closed its labors on June 2, 1911, by the signature of three acts, as

(1) A convention revising the Paris convention of March 20, 1883, for the protection of industrial property, as modified by he additional act signed at Brussels on December 14, 1900: (2) An arrangement to replace the ar

rangement signed at Madrid on April 14, 891, for the international registration of trade-marks, and the additional act with regard thereto signed at Brussels on Deember 14, 1900; and

(3) An arrangement to replace the ar rangement signed at Madrid on April 14, 891, relating to the repression of false indication of production of merchandise. The United States is a signatory of the first convention only, and this will be promptly submitted to the Senate.

International Opium Commission. In a special message transmitted to the in opium and other menacing drugs, I

quoted from my annual message of December 7, 1909, in which I announced that the results of the international opium commission held at Shanghai in February, 1909, at the invitation of the United States, had been laid before this government; that the report of that commission showed that China was making remarkaole progress and admirable efforts toward the eradication of the opium evil; that the nterested governments had not permitted their commercial interests to prevent their co-operation in this reform; and, as a result of collaterial investigations of the opium question in this country, I recommended that the manufacture, sale and use of oplum in the United States should be more rigorously controlled by legislathe policy of this government to secure

the co-operation of the interested nations, the United States proposed an international opium conference with full powers for the purpose of clothing with the force tion to submit such schedule as soon as of international law the resolutions was understood that a financial adviser it is agreed upon to the Senate for its adopted by the above-mentioned commission to be employed by China in connecdially responded to the proposal of this government, and. I am glad to be able to announce, representatives of all the powers assembled in conference at The Hague on the first of this month. Since the passage of the opium-exclusion act more than twenty states have been animated to modify their pharmacy laws and bring them in accord with the spirit of the act, thus stamping out, to a measure, the intrastate traffic in opium though I have urged on the Congress the passage of certain measures for federal control of the interstate and foreign traffic in these drugs, no action has yet been taken. In view of the fact that there is now sitting at The Hague so important a conference, which has under review the municipal laws of the different nations for the mitigation of their opium and other allied evils, a conference which was certainly deal with the international aspects of these evils, it seems to me most

lation to which I have already called attention by a special message. Buenos Aires Conventions.

The four important conventions signed By direction of the State Department at the Fourth Pan American Conference our ambassador to Russia has recently at Buenos Aires, providing for the regubeen having a series of conferences with lation of trade-marks, patents, and copy the minister of foreign affairs of Russia, rights, and for the arbitration of pecuwith a view to securing a clearer under- niary claims, have, with the advice and standing and construction of the treaty | consent of the Senate, been ratified on the of 1832 between Russia and the United part of the United States and the ratifi-States, and the modification of any ex- cations have been deposited with the government of the Argentine Republic in found to interfere in any way with the accordance with the requirements of the conventions. I am not advised that similar action has been taken by any other of the signatory governments.

Suppression of Obscene Publications. on April 13 of the present year between the United States and other powers for I expect that immediately after the the repression of the circulation of ob-

Foreign Trade Relations. In my last annual message I referred to the tariff negotiations of the Department of State with foreign countries in connection with the application, by a series of proclamations, of the minimum tariff of the United States to importations from the several countries, and I stated that, in its general operation, seca guaranty of continued commercia peace, although there were, unfortunatedealt arbitrarily with American interests within their jurisdiction in a manner inlurious and inequitable. During the past year some instances of discriminatory treatment have been removed, but I recases of differential treatment adverse to recall to the attention of the Congress the commerce of the United States. While none of these instances now appears to Lowden bill for the improvement of the amount to undue discrimination in the sense of section 2 of the tariff law of August 5, 1900, they are all exceptions to that complete degree of equality of tariff treatment that the Department of State has consistently sought to obtain for American commerce abroad. While the double tariff feature of the tariff law of 1909 has been amply justified by the results achieved in removing former and preventing new undue discriminations against American commerce it the amendment of this feature of the law the foreign service under the system when it is considered that in the forin such way as to provide a graduated which it is to be hoped is now permanentmeans of meeting varying degrees of discriminatory treatment of American commerce in foreign countries as well as to governments through either legislative or administrative measures. It would also seem desirable that the free list, which is not the case at the Civil Service Retirement Measure Is present time, in order that it might have reasonable significance to the governments of those countries from which the importations into the United States are confined virtually to articles on the free

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1911 shows great progress in the development

1 \$300,000,000 Facilities Furnished by Joint Action of Departments.

There is widespread appreciation ex-United States and the powers bordering pressed by the business interests of the press permission of the judge of the Juupon the north Pacific ocean, whose sub- country as regards the practical value of jects have been permitted to engage in pe- the facilities now offered by the Departlagic sealing against the fur seal herds hav- ment of State and the Department of ing their breeding grounds within the Commerce and Labor for the furtherance railways of the District to provide sepajurisdiction of the United States, has at of American commerce. Conferences rate street cars for white passengers and last been satisfactorily adjusted by the with their officers at Washington who conclusion of the north Pacific sealing have an expert knowledge of trade condiconvention entered into between the tions in foreign countries and with con-United States, Great Britain, Japan and sular officers and commercial agents of railroads from owning, operating or con-Russia the 7th of July last. This con- the Department of Commerce and Labor vention is a conservation measure of very who, while on leave of absence, visit the

ernmental aid in foreign trade promotion The Department of Commerce and Labor has arranged to give publicity to the ex poses of commerce, but also that it will pected arrival and the itinerary of con-afford a permanently satisfactory settle-sular officers and commercial agents sular officers and commercial agents order that trade organizations may arrange for conferences with them. As I have indicated, it is increasingly clear that to obtain and maintain that equity and substantial equality of treatment essential to the flourishing foreign trade, which becomes year by year more important to the industrial and commercial welfare of the United States, we should have a flexibility of tariff suffi-

our commerce and industry. American Merchant Marine.

cient for the give and take of negotiation

by the Department of State on behalf of

I need hardly reiterate the conviction that there should speedily be built up an American merchant marine. This is necessary to assure favorable transportation facilities to our great ocean-borne commerce as well as to supplement the navy with an adequate reserve of ships and men. It would have the economic advantage of keeping at home part of the vast sums now paid foreign shipping for carrying American goods. All the great commercial nations pay heavy subsidies o their merchant marine, so that it is obvious that without some wise aid from the Congress the United States must lag the Congress the United States must lag behind in the matter of merchant marine Owner of Gelding That Caused in its present anomalous position.

Extension of Banking.

Legislation to facilitate the extension of American banks to foreign countries i another matter in which our foreign trade

Chambers of Foreign Commerce.

perity are as broad as the land. In the dissemination of useful information and running of Jack London as Professor in the co-ordination of effort certain unofficial associations have done good work which I concurred in the recommendations that the great number of such associa- the board had whitewashed Jack London, made by the Secretary of State in regard tions and the comparative lack of co- and that he is willing to dispose of the operation between them fails to secure gelding. Secretary W. H. Gocher said trol of our interstate and foreign traffic an efficiency commensurate with the pub- that while the unlawful winnings of Jack lic interest. Through the agency of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and in some cases directly, the Department of mained the formality of entering the rec-State transmits to reputable business in- ord showing the change of name at the terests information of commercial oppor- office in Hartford. Then Tommy Murphy, tunities supplementing the regular pub- who has the ex-freebooter in his stable at lished consular reports. Some central or- Poughkeepsie, can take him through the ganization in touch with associations and grand circuit next season. chambers of commerce throughout the country and able to keep purely American interests in closer touch with different phases of commercial affairs would, I mote points popularly known to followers believe, be of great value. Such organi- of the sulky as the "bushes." Several zation might be managed by a committee composed of a small number of those ordered, one of the first being the pacer new actively carrying on the work of Gus B., that raced in West Virginia and some of the larger associations, and the Canadian province of Ontario pa there might be added to the committee, as members ex officio, one or two offi- Bonner of London, Ohio. Robert Perry cia's of the Department of State and one or two officials from the Department pelled for driving the alleged "ringer" of Commerce and Labor and representatives of the appropriate committees of The authority and success of such an

organization would evidently be enhanced of transgressors, as the black gelding if the Congress should see fit to prescribe Riley Christman was found guilty its scope and organization through legis- starting on the tracks in Connecticut and lation which would give to it some such Massachusetts as The Arrow. J. P. official standing as that, for the National Red Cross. With these factors and the continuance of the foreign service establishment (departmental, diplomatic and consular) upon the high plane where it has bee placed by the recent reorganization this government would be abreast of the times in fostering the interests of its foreign trade, and the rest must be left Joe O'Brien Is Appointed Secretary to the energy and enterprise of our busi-

The Foreign Service.

The entire foreign service organization is being improved and developed with especial regard to the requirements of the commercial interests of the country. The rapid growth of our foreign trade makes it of the utmost importance that governmental agencies through which that trade is to be aided and protected should possess a high degree of efficiency. Not only should the foreign representaessential that Congress should take imtives be maintained upon a generous scale mediate action on the anti-narcotic legisin so far as salaries and establishments during which the national commission is are concerned, but the selection and advancement of officers should be definitely and permanently regulated by law so that the service shall not fail to attract men of high character and ability. The experience of the past few years with a partial application of civil service rules to the diplomatic and consular service leaves no doubt in my mind of the wisdom of a wider and more permanent extension of those principles to both branches of the foreign service. The men selected for appointment by means of the existing executive regulations have been of a far higher average of intelligence and ability than the men appointed before the regulations were promulgated. Moreover, the feeling that under the existing rules there is reasonable tope for permanence of tenure during good behavior and for promotion for neritorious service has served to bring

about a zealous activity in the interests of the country, which never before existed or could exist. It is my earnest conviction that the enactment into law of the general principles of the existing regulations cannot fail to effect further improvement in both branches of the foreign service by providing greater inducement for young that he severs his connection with the

character and ability to seek a career abroad in the service of the government, and an incentive to those al ready in the service to put forth greater efforts to attain the high standards which the successful conduct of our interna-

tional relations and commerce requires. Application of Merit System. I therefore again commend to the favorable action of the Congress the enactment of a law applying to the diplo- to docking facilities for naval vessels, matic and consular service the principles Rear Admiral R. C. Hollyday, chief of y, instances where foreign governments embodied in section 1753 of the Revised the bureau of yards and docks of the Statutes of the United States, in the civil Navy Department, in his annual report service act of January 16, 1883, and the says that notwithstanding the new dry executive orders of June 27, 1906, and of docks nearing completion at New York, November 26, 1909. In its consideration Puget sound and Pearl harbor, Hawaii, of this important subject I desire to the United States will, even then, be the very favorable report made on the foreign service by the foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives. Available statistics show the strictness with which the merit system has been applied to the foreign service during re- he says, also exceed us in docking cent years and the absolute non-partisan facilities. This is in face of the fact selection of consuls and diplomatic serv- that the coast line of the United States ice secretaries, who indeed, far from be- on the Atlantic alone is greater than ing selected with any view to political the total coast line of all of the other consideration, have actually been chosen three countries mentioned. to a disproportionate extent from states which would have been unrepresented in etuation of the present system o inations and promotions upon merit and efficiency would be of greatest value to The White House, December 7, 1911.

NEW PLAN FOR PENSIONS.

Introduced by Request.

was introduced in the House yesterday by released for public entry, according to Representative Dupre of Louisiana, "by announcement just made at the departrequest." It provides for retirement of ment officers. Representatives of the government clerks after the age of sixty geological survey went over the ground with a monthly allowance of \$100. The in question thoroughly, and upon their money for the fund is to be raised, ac- report Secretary Fisher of the Interior cording to the measure, by monthly as- Department took his action opening up sessments from the salaries of active and the lands for entry. retired civil service employes.

Representative Roberts of Nevada introduced a bill amending the present child labor law so as to prohibit the employment of boys under twenty-one for night messenger service, except upon the exvenile Court.

Representative Heffin reintroduced bills prohibiting construction work in the District on Sunday, and ordering the street A bill was introduced by Representative

trolling ships engaged in commerce in the Panama canal.

Roberts of Nevada prohibiting interstate

One Application and The Hairs Are Gone

(Alds to Beauty)

elighted to learn that a simple application of ommon powdered delatone and water will re nove every trace of hair without pain or injury. If the growth is very thick or stubborn, a sec ond application may be requi. 1. The delatone paste is spread thickly on the sairy surface, and after two or three minutes rubbed off, then the skin washed and dried. Druggists charge a dollar for an original ounce package of delatone, but to those suffering with superfluous growths it is worth several times this sum to know of a reliable and onlek way in which to permanently rid the skin of bair or

Women troubled with fuzzy growths will be

SENATOR BARNUM MAY SELL JACK LONDON

fuzz without having to endure pain.

Trouble Said to Be Sick of Bargain.

NEW YORK, December 7 .- An echo to he trotting scandal that was unearthed at the opening meeting of the board of review of the National Trotting Association at the Murray Hill Hotel over the Sphinx was heard yesterday, when it was reported that State Senator C. W. Bar-London had been returned, there still re-

Most of the cases heard by the board yesterday were taken up in executive session and concerned horses and men at resentences of suspension or expulsion were Brownie B. He is owned by Mrs. Angus of Zanesville, Ohio, a trainer, was exalong with the horse, the woman in the case and two other men who were implicated.

New England furnished the next batch Brown, a dealer, was implicated, and while the horse, its owner and driver will be restored to favor. Secretary Gocher was instructed to bring a case against Brown.

GRAY TO QUIT GIANTS.

in His Place by John T. Brush.

NEW YORK, December 7.- In a letter made public last night, John T. Brush, president of the New York National League Base Ball Club, announced that Joseph D. O'Brien of Milwaukee, former head of the American Association, has been engaged for the position of secretary of the New York club in succession to William H. Gray.

Mr. Gray, it is understood, will sever his relations with the Giants after the National League meeting here next week, expected to report its findings on the investigation of the sale of tickets for the recent world's series games between the Giants and the Philadelphia American

In announcing the appointment of Mr was due to his desire to take a needed rest, and the consequent necessity to have a man in his place who knows every angle of the base ball game. Mr. Brush pays this tribute to the work of Mr Gray as secretary. "Mr. Gray has performed the duties

assigned him during the past year in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and he has been found conscientious, painstaking and competent. It would be almost impossible and unexpected that he should master the intricacies of base bali procedure in the brief space of time he has been connected with the national game, and it is because of this fact that it has been necessary to secure one who is fully in touch with the base ball situation in its many ramifications. "In his retirement he carries with him

the writer's assurance of friendship and

esceem, and the knowledge that it is for

the reasons above stated, and no others,

BEHIND OTHER NATIONS.

Rear Admiral Hollyday Points Out

Our Dockyard Deficiencies With an apparent plea for the raising of national pride, so far as it relates far in the rear of other great naval

powers in docking facilities. He explains that the single British dockvard at Portsmouth contains more "The disparity in docking facilities, he says, "becomes all the more apparent

LANDS OPENED TO ENTRY.

Vast Tract in Idaho Released to the Public.

About 2,500,000 acres of public lands in Idaho which were reserved several months ago by the Interior Department because it was believed there were vast A new civil service retirement measure mineral deposits in the tract have been

> the Truth About coffee

and better feelings.

By a change to

"There's a Reason"